THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,353, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash.....As. 4

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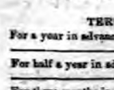

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company purpose despatching the Steamer SCINDIAN, to Cochin, touching at the usual intermediate Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, at 6 A.M. positively.

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L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager, B. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 16th August 1862.

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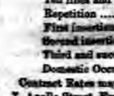

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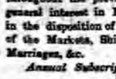

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Bombay, 16th August 1862.

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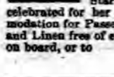

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Bombay, 16th August 1862. Manager.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Peerless*, Major, Commander, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their expense and risk.

Captain Major will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's Deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
12th August, 1862. Agents.

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CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Celestial Empire*, David Murray, Commander, from Liverpool are requested to send off boats for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain D. Murray will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE,
BHOWNUGGUR,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 9th August 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Rowantree*, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which the same will be landed at the expense and risk of the Consignees, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after leaving the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.,
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Bombay, 18th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Shaftesbury*, Captain BANISON, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to send off Boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise the Captain will land it at their risk and expense.

JOHN TANNER & Co.,
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Bombay, 12th August 1862.

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Dated this 12th day of August 1862.

A. SANGSTER,
Solicitor to Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadursha.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the erection of a COTTON MILL for the Albert Spinning and Weaving Company will be received by Mr. Hormusjee Pestonjee at the office of Messrs. Martin, Young & Co., who will show the plans and give every information respecting the same. The Company do not bind themselves to accept any tender. Tenders will be received to the 30th instant.

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Lahore, July 15, 1862. Agent.

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NOTIFICATION.—Up to the arrival in Bombay of the first regular Mail from England expected in September, the Government of Bombay will be prepared to receive proposals from parties willing to construct a Tramway, capable of being worked by locomotive power from the Port of Sudaseaghur in the Collectorate of North Canara to the Cotton districts of the Dharwar Collectorate. Further particulars may be ascertained at the Office of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, Victoria Street, Westminster, by application addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, Railway Department, or at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Railway Department, Bombay.

By order, &c.,
J. B. PEILE,
Under-Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 7th July 1862.

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To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 19th of August next, at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under and by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued on the Plea Side of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the suit of THUCKER MOOLJEE JETHA—Plaintiff *vs.*

NANA RAMCHUNDER, MOROBA RAMCHUNDER, BHAI RAMCHUNDER AND VISHWESHWUR RAMCHUNDER, Defendants,—will be put up for sale by Public Auction THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, the Right, Title, and Interest, whatsoever of the abovenamed Defendants of, in, and to all that piece or parcel of Land or Ground with an upper roomed Dwelling House assessed under No. 7, covered with Tiles, situate at Oovul Wady, without the Fort, and in the neighbourhood of a house and premises belonging to Parvuteebaee, widow.

N. B.—For further information, apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

W. LOUDON, Sheriff.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 14th August 1862.

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Bombay, 15th May 1862.

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PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material, necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

7, Apollo Street. H. G. BRIGGS.

FISHING TACKLE.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay, 21st June 1862.

THE RED BOOT.

JUST RECEIVED per Ship *Coloroon* and *Defiance*, a fresh supply of superior London-made (specially to order) of

Gentlemen's Kid Patent Elastic Boots.
„ Red French Elastic do.
Ladies' Black, Red, Bronze, Cashmere, Military Heel Elastic Boots.
Youths and Children Boots and Shoes, to Button, Lace or Elastic.
Hummum Street. RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

FRESH SUPPLY JUST ARRIVED.

PRIME YORK HAMS in canvas.
Prime York Hams in patent tin.
Bacon in side and in tin.
Cheddar, Berkley, and Fine Cheeses.
Oxford, Bologna, and German Sausages; and every variety of Store. Best Wine, Beer, and Porter; also Manilla Cigars and Cheroots.
Orders from kind Constituents will be executed with the utmost care and attention.
COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
Medow Street, Bombay.

HERBERT & Co. have the following Stereoscopic Slides, left from their last Overland Consigment, selling off at Rs. 2-8 each, many are in duplicates, but orders should include in the list two or three extras, to prevent disappointment.

PARIS CHURCHES.
Intr. de St. Eustache, Intr. de St. Roch.
IMPERIAL RESIDENCES.
LES TUILERIES.—Salle à Manger, Salle du Trone, Salon du Ire. Consul, Salle de la Paix.
VERSAILLES.—Galerie des Bucotailles, Salon des Horioges.
ST. CLOUD.—Chambre à Coucher, Salle de Billard.
FONTAINEBLEAU.—Salle à Manger.
ROME.
Salle du Conseil du Pope.
MILAN.
Chambre à Coucher, Salon du Prince Carignan, Salle des Cariatides, Salle de Dance.
TURIN.
Grande Galerie, Salle du Conseil, Salle d' Armes du Roi.
TABLEAUX.

A series of illuminated Pictures representing Assemblee various among the middle classes in Paris and its Environs.

Drawing-room Magic, exhibiting to a Select Evening Party: Scene, the Inexhaustible Hat. And another of the same party. The Universal Wine Bottle. Card Trick, &c.

Evening Concert Room, Public Convivial Evening Party. Full Dress. Evening Card Party.

Social Musical Gathering. Dance Party and Refreshment. The Supper Table. Horse Shoeing. Group of French Farriers at the Forge. Five different Scenes.

These Slides are on tinted transparent paper, and when seen before a strong light, their truthful representation appears almost magical.

A few Stereoscopes with the improved Achromatic Lens are available—these Instruments can be well recommended, having the adjusting Screw-work similar to a Binocular, thus rendering the focus true for all *sights*. Price Rs. 25 each.

August 1862. HERBERT & Co.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

JUST UNPACKED.

MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ¾ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ¾ to 1½ inch.
BLACKER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
SMITH'S ANVILS and HAMMERS, SWAGE ANVILS.
PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.
PORTLAND CEMENT, just landed, 6½ Bushel Casks. Rs. 12.
ROPE MANILLA and TARRED, FROST'S Patent. This Rope is, weight for weight, stronger than Wire Rope Blocks to Match.

W. H. WALKER & Co.

WANTED A WET NURSE.

FOR A CHILD about four months' old, to proceed to England Overland by an early Steamer. Address "W." Office of this paper.

Bombay, 14th August 1862.

WANTED

A FEW DANCERS and SINGERS of both sexes for the Kalbadevi "Musical Hall." Apply at the Residence of Mr. W. CAVES, 2nd Portuguese Lane, behind the General Assembly School.

NOTICE.

WANTED FOR GOVERNMENT TWO HIGH-CASTE ARABS, suitable for Chargers. The Horses must be young, of full Charger height, strong, handsome, and perfectly sound, to be submitted to the undersigned, to whom application should be made for any further particulars required.

J. B. WOOSNAM, Colonel,
Bombay, 7th August 1862. Royal Artillery.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, MR JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR.

14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.

Morning Papers 'filed.' Charges as usual.

NOTICE.

VEHAR WATER SUPPLY, Tinned Lead, or Composition Pipe laid down.

For lengths of over 100 Feet.

½ Inch per foot	As.	12
¾ „ „ „	„	14

Meters not necessary for houses under Rs. 75 per month assessment.

Apply to
G. BURSTALL & Co.,
Chinchpoogly.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for.

Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

July 17th, 1862.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR PIANOFORTES, in Walnut Cases. Musical Boxes.

An English-built Plate-bottom 10 feet Billiard Table complete, by Messrs. Hopkins and Stearns, Catherine Street, Strand, London.

COHEN & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Per Overland Mail.

PURE RE-CRYSTALLIZED NITRATE OF SILVER.
PYROGALLIC ACID.
THOMAS'S COLLODION AND SOLUTION.
BOLTON'S do. do.
ALBUMENIZED PAPER, best.
GLASS PLATES of all sizes.
GUTTA PERCHA TUBING.
TIN STILLS—GALVANIZED INDIAN RUBBER.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

N. B.—The whole of these are of unexceptionable quality.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

New Books and New Editions.
RECEIVED PER STEAM

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 16th August 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 09/16d. to 3d.
Do. Documents	Do.	2s.11/16d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do.	2s. 07/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	98½
Madras	30 days' sight	106
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 225 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	89 with divd.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	66 do.
Agra Bank	500	2 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	105 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	7 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	40½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	10 Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 10 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Nomi. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,375 dis.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,500 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	6,000	200 p. sh.	Rs. 3,700 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	[only. Rs. 125 per sh.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	[prem. Rs. 575 to 600
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	.....	Rs. 225 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 do.
Manekjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 do.
Thacker Mill Company	4,900	.....	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	.....	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ..... Nominal,
" Loan 1835-36 ..... } 94.
" Loan 1842-43 ..... }
" Loan 1854-55 ..... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 240 Nominal
Cavalos	" 239 do.
Mexican Dollars	" 222 do.
German Crowns	" 213 do.
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Per Silver	" 106½
Gold Leaf	" 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.	0d.
" (Seeds)	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s.	6d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s.	6d.
" (Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s.	6d.
To Hull	No offers.	
To China		
To Clyde	Rs. 9 to 10 per ton.	
To Calcutta		

PRICES CURRENT (AUGUST 14TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy.
New Broach, ready	Rs. 375 to 380
New Surat	" 377 to 380
New Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	" 385 to 390
New Oomrawuttee	" 375 to 380
New Comptas	" 375 to 380
New Dharwar Sarjicaul	" 490 to 495
New Bamee, and Nuggur	" 360 to 365
New Veraval	" 350 to 355
Khandeish	" 355 to 357
New Pondicree	" 350 to 355
New Accota	" 390 to 395
New Mungalore	" 350 to 355
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,615 to 1,620.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Cuddalah at Rs.	7-6 to 7-7 per cwt.
Rapeseed, General	" 5-2 to 5-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	" 32 to 33 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	" 37 to 38 nominal.
	" 25 to 27

MAURITIUS COMMERCIAL REPORT.

(From the Overland Commercial Gazette, July 9.)

EXCHANGE AND MONEY MARKET.

The decline announced in our last has been realized; the Banks have placed their rates on England at 90 days sight at par and first class private Bills and Scotch Bank Credits have been negociated at 1 p. c. discont. Earlier in the month Oriental Bank Bills drawn in Australia on London found takers at 1 p. c. prem., and private Bills on France and England at par. Drafts to some amount have been taken by the Banks 1 at 1½ dist. Although rates are influenced by many eventualities it is not expected that Document Bills will go below 6 p. c. discount in the months of the largest shipments of produce.

Treasury Bills at 30 days sight	½ to 1 p. c. prem.
Bank Post Bills at sight	½ to 1 p. c.
Bills on England with documents at 90 days' sight	1 p. c. dis.
Private Bills on do. at 90 days' sight	1 p. c. dis.
Scotch Bank Credits	1 p. c. dis.
Bills with documents at 90 days' sight on France	Scarce.
Private Bills on do.	1 to 1½ p. c. dis.
On London :	
at 90 days sight	Par.
60 " "	½ p. ct. prem.
30 " "	1 do.
3 " "	1½ do.
On Paris :	
at 90 days sight	Par.
60 " "	½ p. ct. prem.
30 " "	1 do.
3 " "	1½ do.
On Calcutta :	
at 30 days sight	50 ct. per C. R.
3 " "	49½ ct. per C. R.
On Madras :	
at 30 days sight	50½ ct. per C.R.
" 3 " "	50½ ct. per C.R.
On Bombay :	
at 30 days sight	50½ ct. per C.R.
" 3 " "	50½ do.
On Ceylon :	
at 2 days sight	4 p. ct. prem.
Bills with documents on Australia at 60 days sight	6 p. ct. dis. sc.
Do. on Reunion at 15 days	3 to 4 p. ct. dis.
Rate of discount on Local Bills	9 to 12 p. ct.

COINS.

Sovereigns (Coined in England)	1 to 1¼ p. ct. prem.
Do. do in Australia	par. to ½ do.
British Silver	par. ab.
Five-Franc Pieces	1½ p. ct.
Company's Rupees	par.
Doubloons, Spanish	16.25 to 16.50 m.
Doubloons, Mexican	16.12 to 16.25 m.
Dollars, Spanish	1.15
Dollars, Mexican	1.12 to 1.14 md.

FREIGHTS.

There is some appearance of a rise for the new crop on the low quotations that have been ruling so long, but as yet we have little alteration to make in our previous quotations.

For London .....£2.10 and 5 p. ct. Nom.
For Cork, orders .....£2.15 " "
For Australia .....£2.15 to £3.10 and 5 p. ct. according to ports and size of the vessel.
For Cape .....£2 to £2.5 and 5 p. ct.
FRANCE.—Nothing doing.

An offer has been made of £2.10 and 5 p. ct. with quick despatch for Cork for orders, which has been declined.

The following vessels are loading :
Spirit of the Age, Liverpool, (Ship's acct) ; Sea Shell Melbourne ; Amelie, Sydney ; Ceres, Table Bay.

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	1s. 12d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	1s. 11¼d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	1s. 11d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and accounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted house in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted hence by the Bank, as commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 22nd May 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" ¼	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	"
" ⅓	do.	..... 1s. 11½d.	"
" ½	do.	..... 1s. 11¼d.	"
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 11d.	"
" On demand		..... 1s. 11¼d.	"
On Scotland	do.	..... 1s. 11¼d.	"
On Ireland	do.	..... 1s. 11¼d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st May 1862. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 29, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.		"
3 Do.	at 1s. 11½d.		"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¼d.		"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11d.		"
On demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¼d.		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	4	per Cent.	
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand ; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 1s. 11¾d.	do.
" 3	do.	..... 1s. 11½d.	do.
" 2	do.	..... 1s. 11¼d.	do.
" 1	do.	..... 1s. 11d.	do.
" on demand		.....	
On Scotland	do.	..... } 1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	..... }	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		..... 1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1s. 11¼d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £250. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per cent. per annum.

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	.....	3	" "
Do. do.	6	do.	..... 4 " "
Do. do.	12	do.	..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to " *The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG AND SOLEBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in EGYPT and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d.
" 4 months' sight	.....	1s.	11¾d.
" 3 months' sight	.....	1s.	11½d.
" 2 months' sight	.....	1s.	11¼d.
" 1 month's sight	.....	1s.	11d.
" On demand	.....		
On Scotland	..... }	1s.	11¼d.
On Ireland	..... }		
Circular Notes	.....	1s.	11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Service and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited. Per order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the " *The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Aug. 15	Nan-zing (s)	Gibson	Glasgow 24 May. Mauritius 29 July.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDERS.	To.
Aug. 15	Nadershaw	Nacoda	Zanzibar.

PASSENGER ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Nan-zing*, from Glasgow.—Mrs. Gibson, and child.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer *Coringa*, for Kurrachee.
Ship *Negotiator*, for Liverpool.

IMPORT MANIFESTS.

From Jooda and Hododa.

Bartle Frere.—516 packages Coffee, 39 packages and 400 pieces E. Teeth, 4 packages Beads, 3 packages Books, 125 packages Gum, 75 packages Treasures, 4 packages Pearls, 2,500 Kintar Salt, 6 packages Aloes, 8 packages Piece Goods, 30 packages Sugar, 37 packages Merchandize.

From Moulmain.

Forest Queen.—7,054 pieces Teak Timber.

From Shanghai.

Countess of Elgin.—Cargo Ballast.

From Calcutta.

Peerless.—8 bales Jute ; 30 packages Silk Piece Goods, 8,650 bags Sugar, 3,412 bags Rice, 555 bales Gunnies, 1 bale Twine, 5 bales Broad Cloth.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 15TH AUGUST 1862.

For London.

Victory.—28 packages Coffee, 63 cwt., Palraz Champsy ; 60 cases Chillies, 67 cwt., Eswurdass Hurkisondass ; 48 cases Chundroose, 100 cwt. 16 l bs., Abdool Azeez Abdool Curim ; 1 case Furniture, D. Grant ; 102 packages Cloves, 124 cwt. 1 qr. 17 lbs., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy.

Istamboul.—116 packages Coffee, 152½ cwt., Morarjee Poonja ; 34 chests Chundroose 7½ cwt., Jaitha Sewjee ; 50 pieces E. Teeth, 39 cwt. 15 lbs., Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy ; 2 cases Indian Oilman-stores, Ewart Latham and Co. ; 89 pieces E. Teeth, 3 cwt. 3 qr. 27 lbs., Suckoor Futtaybhoy.

For Liverpool.

Goleonda.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Mooljee Hirjee.

Bates Family.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Thomas Mitchell.—300 bundles Linseed, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Childwickbury.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Contest.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee ; 900 bales Cotton, 3,150 cwt., Dwarkadass Visanjee and Co.

Buston Castle.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Jairam Hemraz ; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Govind Hurry.

Lord Raglan.—2 bales Cotton, 7 cwt., P. M. de Silva and Co. ; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Mallsy Canjee ; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy ; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung.

Celesta.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Lalla Narronjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee ; 800 bags Rapeseed, 460 cwt., Ramcrustna Souzba and Co.

Negotiator.—380 bales Cotton, 1,330 cwt., Chappall Dewsy ; 460 bales Cotton, 1,610 cwt., Visram Munjee ; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nunsy Wookerda.

Zouave.—5 bales Wool, 15 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

For Singapore.

Dora.—1 Haper Boots and Shoes, 123 Pairs, Sir Hugh Rose ; 150 casks Sundries, ditto.

For Calcutta.

Maria Gray.—98 boxes Soap, 59 cwt. 2 lbs., G. Brustall and Co. ; 26 packages Sundries W. Nicol and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
*945	Auckland, (paddle), ...	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	Kurrachee.
*120	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley..	Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selb)	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ...	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt...	Bombay.
326	Cursetjee, (dsc)	River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelly ...	Kurrachee.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belon...	Bombay.
274	Sibarney, (dsc)...	River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ...	Under orders for Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce..... ...	Bombay.
215	Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda...	Bombay.
90	Georgiana, 3 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood....	Kurrachee on route to Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	Aden.
167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schoonar), ...	Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle),...	River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	River Indus.
140	Pistol, (screw), Searle..... ...	Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ...	Bengal Public Works Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ...	River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ...	Bombay.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine), ...	Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	Advertise for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams	Aden.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies " commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

955	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c.l. May 12)
1810	Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia.	(c.l. May 10)
579	Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. June 5)

FOR COCHIN AND LONDON.

413	Euphrates, Cowen.	

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2158	Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co.	(c. l. May 16)
886	Bucton Castle—G. S. King & Co.	(c. l. July 10)
668	Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. August 2)
1046	Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co.	(c. l. June 5)
1139	Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1825	Enreclydon, Wright—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. 18 Aug.)
875	Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.	(c. l. Aug. 7)
1154	Forest Right, Thomson—Grey & Co.	(c. l. July 16)
1124	Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 5)
1218	Henry Paddenney—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 8)
1904	Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. July 12)
1242	Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. July 22)
1017	Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 15)
1001	North Greene, Bale—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. July 28)
1569	Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co.	(c. l. July 29)
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co	(c. l. July 23)
578	Thomas Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 7)
632	Veritas, Garry—E. Latham & Co.	
1220	Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 10)

FOR HAVRE.

1553	Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. July 30)

FOR MANILLA.

1060	Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.	

FOR ADEN.

716	Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.	
791	Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.	

FOR SINGAPORE.

854	Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c. l. July 16)

FOR CALCUTTA.

524	Maria Gray. P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.	(c. l. Aug. 4)
327	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abdin.	(c. l. May 12)
363	Teazer, John Shaw—H. Mahomed Bedick.	(c. l. Aug. 8)
688	Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

1009	Shaw Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebbram.	(c. l. July 24)
609	Fazel Bhaxy, Nacoda—Hajee Ebbram.	(c. l. July 17)

FOR RANGOON.

641	China, Logan—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. July 23)

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

74	Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee.	(c. l. May 27)

FOR KURRACHEE.

209	Champion, Owen—Jowraz Sazen.	(c. l. July 18)
450	Corings (s), Calder—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 15)

FOR MAURITIUS.

250	Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee.	(c. l. July 7)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	(c. l. July 21)

FOR COLOMBO.

155	Keerata Roodeen—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	(c. l. Aug. 4)

FOR MAULMAIN.

783	Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.	

NOT FIXED.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	
397	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
290	Ataraf, Nacoda—H. M. A. Latiff	
501	Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—George Arat.	
1005	Beeston Castle, Corney—Rennie, Scovel & Co.	
559	Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deens. Bartle Frere, Nacoda.	
502	Chatham, Thartsell—H. H. Cama & Co.	
1006	Caduceus, Holt—W. Nicol & Co.	
457	City of Poona, Nacoda,	
696	Colcroon, Hale—Remington & Co.	
1278	Celestial Empire, Murray—M. N. Bhowanggar.	
1360	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Jas. Hunter & Co.	
270	Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up) Fazel Currim, Nacoda.	
834	Forest Queen, Balch—Wallace & Co.	
310	Fatsay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Joub.	
1060	Glen Isla, Poyntz—H. M. Sidik.	
387	Godavery, Perrand—S. Tyabjee & Co.	
1324	Hahnemann, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1354	Herefordshire, Scott—Ewart Latham & Co.	
620	Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Carim.	
865	Lady Havelock, O'Neill—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1306	Inkerman, Grant—Coupland & Co.	
1090	Iskunerbha, Mahomed.	
511	Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Pessi & Co.	
1288	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	
80	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Readjee.	
469	Nadersilah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.	
109	Nasrool Ghaeel, Nacoda—M. Hussain.	
391	Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurdass.	
1233	Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.	
419	Nanning, (s) Gibson—David Sassoon & Co.	
1008	Peerless, Myor.—Ewart Latham & Co.	
156	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.	
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
	Shaftesbury, Bennison—J. Tanner & Co.	
1131	Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.	
1090	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—B. & A. Hormusjee.	
460	Scindian, (s), Mason—B. S. N. & Co.	
407	Vaillant Basque, LeMarr—Volkart Brothers. (put in leaky)	
1131	War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHE

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

FROM E. C. BAYLEY, ESQ., SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, TO LIEUT.-COLONEL C. DOUGLAS; DIRECTOR GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS IN INDIA.

Dated Fort William, 30th July 1862.

SIR—With reference to your letter No. 620, dated the 8th instant, and No. 657 of the 11th idem, I am desired by the Governor General in Council to communicate to you the following instructions in respect of the transmission from Bombay and Galle of Telegrams for the Chamber of Commerce and the public press:—

1.—Messages for the Chamber of Commerce to be treated as if they were Government Messages and to have precedence of *all* others, on the same conditions as at present so long as they are purely Commercial.

2.—All Press Messages received from Europe, if sent as received and without alteration, to have priority over all other messages, and to be entitled to the privilege of clearing the line without reference to the channel through which they are received at the Telegraph Office, but to have priority there *over each other* in the order of their receipt, and over private European Messages, as well as over locally prepared messages, even though containing European news.

I have the honor, &c.
E. C. BAYLEY,
Secretary to Government of India.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

By Electric Telegraph.

GALLE, *14th August* 5-30 P.M.

THE steamer *Arratoon Apcar* sailed for Bombay.

MADRAS, *14th August.*

THE Steamer *Colombo* from Calcutta anchored.

WE believe it is pretty certain that none but a military man will succeed to the Hydrabad Residency, vacant by the death of Colonel Davidson; we, therefore, think it highly probable that Colonel Bruce, Inspector General of Police in India, will be the lucky nominee. Bruce is the most enviable name in India just now.—*Oudh Gazette August 9.*

LOCAL.

THE GENERAL TREASURY and the Bank of Bombay will be removed from their present premises to the new Building in Rampart Row, where the business of both will be conducted from the 1st September next.

ELSEWHERE in our columns will be found copy of an unpublished Circular of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and of a General Order to H. M.'s British Forces; from which all regimental officers, of whatever grade, will see that there is no evading the necessity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with their duties in every respect; and that, however the "good old times" may be lamented, they are gone, we hope never to return. Under the new system all officers must, not only if they would progress and advance, but even if they would retain their present position, keep pace with the moving military spirit of the times; and it is as well that the orders reminding them of this should be as widely and as publicly known as possible. The Commander-in-Chief's order is strict; but if it implies penalties, it also promises rewards.—*Englishman, August 5.*

THE Bombay government has recently referred to the Governor General on a point of considerable interest to holders of appointments in government offices, namely, as to whether a stamp is required under the terms of the Act to be affixed to their receipts for their monthly salaries. The question was referred to the Advocate General, who ruled that a receipt given by an *employé* of government to government was in no respect different from that given in an ordinary transaction, and clearly needed a stamp. Concurring in this view, the Governor General has accordingly ruled, that in future every *employé* whose monthly salary exceeds twenty rupees shall pay one anna for receiving it. The necessity of a similar course, in the case of a receipt given by the head of the office, however to the Bank of Bengal, for the total amount of the pay abstract, was open to some doubt, inasmuch as he acts on the part of the government. The Governor General, however, held that to avoid confusion, it was better that no further exceptions should be made than those specified in the Act, and accordingly desired that the practice may be adopted.—*Id.*

IN spite of the low prices of opium ruling in China, which do not give a return of more than about Rs. 1,300 per chest, clear of expenses, the gamblers have raised the price here and in Bombay to Rs. 1,550 and 1,600 respectively; and we hear that the 800 chests usually reserved for the French government have all been applied for from the ensuing sale on 6th instant. But these will most assuredly not be cleared, thus leaving only about 1000 chests of Patna opium, in which alone the gambling takes place, to be put up at the sale. The object of this *ruse* is to raise the average sale price; which is more easily done on a small than a large quantity; as the wagers are principally laid on the average. In May 1861 a similar game was played, the price being then forced up to 2,600 rupees per chest; but a great portion of the opium was not cleared, and it had to be resold on account of Government at a fall of some 800 rupees per chest, the loss being never recovered from the defaulters.

There can be no doubt that transactions such as these are detrimental to the interests of government, as also to those of legitimate traders, and those in authority are bound to use their best endeavours to check them. This may be easily effected by demanding at the sale that the deposit of 25 per cent. be paid in cash, instead of in promissory notes: and we would strongly urge the adoption of some such measure at the ensuing sales, or a result similar to that which we have thus recalled may be experienced.—*Id.*

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., 15th August, 1862.

BROACH.—Heavy rain S. W. Ther. 70.
BULSAR.—Fair S. E. variable.
KOLAPORE.—Rainy variable S. W.
SURAT.—Cloudy westerly.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPEN 132¼ MILES.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 27th July, 1862.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 12,905.			
Amount	Rs.	7,068	7 5
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	4,329	8 6
Total...	Rs.	11,397	15 11

Corresponding Week last year, Open 109¼ Miles.

COACHING.

Number of Passengers, 9,998.			
Amount	Rs.	3,175	14 1
MERCHANDIZE.			
Amount	,,	1,357	1 0
Total...	Rs.	4,532	15 1

NORTH CANARA AND BOMBAY.

MR. HAYWOOD'S MISSION TO INDIA.

SEDASHEGUR, *April 23rd*, 1862.

DEAR SIR.—Herewith I forward copy of further correspondence with the Madras Government, and I deeply regret that it has been utterly beyond my power to make a journey in to the cotton districts of that presidency, especially as Sir W. Denison is taking so much active interest in promoting the cultivation of a *better quality* of cotton.

* * * * *

You will be glad to learn that a road is now open from Sedashegur to the Dharwar cotton districts. This road was traversed by the carts of the Executive Engineer of North Canara, Captain A. W. Baker, on the 15th inst. * * * The road now open passes near Ankola, a short distance south of Beitkul, and passes up the Arbyle Ghat, meeting the Khyga Road at Iddagoontee. But this road will be again improved by a cutting, which will make it three to five miles shorter than at present, and by next season this work will have been accomplished. The Khyga Road down to Mullapoor, though now open 12 to 15½ ft. wide, has yet to be widened to 24 ft., and it will require two years to effect this; meanwhile traffic will commence upon the Arbyle Road, and eventually two Good roads will feed the trade and commerce of this port from the Dharwar districts. There are other roads which will shortly be opened connecting Sedashegur or Beitkul with the Bellary, South Canara, and other districts, so that there is a fair prospect that shortly a very large trade will be done here. It will be of immense advantage to this harbour to have separate roads for the down and up traffic, as it is almost inconceivable to a European at home how the thousand of laden cotton carts that are blocked up for miles along the present Compta Road can ever reach their destination, and all that cotton has to be removed from the cart and ferried over a river only a few miles from Compta itself. There is no doubt in the minds of all intelligent persons with whom I have spoken that the Compta cotton trade will be rapidly transferred to Beitkul.

A road is in progress of construction from Mullapoor to Beitkul (22 miles), but the river Kala Nuddy is easily navigable by pattimars from Sedashegur to Mullapoor. Carts can now come down from Dharwar to Mullapoor, and their contents can be boated down the river. But the further widening of the road, as I have stated above, will prevent traffic for the next two years.

Spurs of the Ghats come down to the water's edge of the large Bay of Shedashegur, and it is between two of these spurs that the smaller of Beitkul lies protected from the violence of the monsoon. Round the foot of these spurs or hills a public road will run entirely round the Bay of Beitkul, and connect that road with the road now being made which runs up the broad rice-field valley of the Kala Nuddy to Mullapoor. The road round the bay will have to be cut out of the rocky slope of the hills near the water's edge.

* * * *

I send you herewith a statement of—

1. The quantity and value of cotton imported into Bombay from all ports for the years 1849-50 to 1860-61.

2. The quantity and value of cotton exported from Bombay (for each year since 1849-50 to 1860-61) to all places.

These statements I have had made up at the Bombay Custom House by permission of Mr. Jenkins.

At the time this statement was made out, the year 1861-62 had not closed. I shall procure the statement for the present year also.

* * * *

I am, dear sir, yours faithfully,
G. R. HAYWOOD.

J. Cheetham, Esq.—*Cotton Supply Reporter, July* 1.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—FRIDAY, 15TH AUG.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Balloo Trimbuck was charged with stealing a copper pot of the value of Rs. 5, the property of Luxumon Juggonath.

From the facts of the case given in evidence it appeared that on the last day of the Mohorrum the prisoner stole the pot from the house of the prosecutor and afterwards pledged it at a shroff's for Rs. 2-8-0.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be imprisoned for three months with hard labour in the House of Correction.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

CAPTAIN SMALES' CASE.—This case was again called on for hearing at the appointed time.

Mr. Dunbar, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Sangster, for the accused.

Paymaster Serjeant Bennett was then recalled and his examination resumed by Mr. Dunbar.—I remember this 12,000 Rs. mentioned in E being sent from defendant to Mr. Malone on 12th July, as far as I know it was the last sum received by Mr. Malone from the defendant. The statement F is in my handwriting. I made out the usual cash account and gave it to Mr. Malone. After I was prevented from going into the compound of the defendant, I always gave documents intended for defendant to Mr. Malone. I recollect Mr. Malone coming to me on the 21st July and telling me to prepare a statement showing how the defendant stood with the public up to that day. I made out the statement from the books and vouchers at the pay-office.

By the Magistrate.—I now produce, A.a. it is a statement made out the night previous to Mr. Malone's departure from Mhow for Bombay, from my dictation, by the direction of Mr. Malone, to the writing clerk.

By Mr. Dunbar.—I took the figures from the pay office books and documents, and from this paper I made out Q. The paper now shown to me is the statement referred to in the second item on the debit side of statement Q.

Mr. Scoble objected to the production of the statements as they were not the best evidence that could be produced. The items must be proved.

Mr. Dunbar contended that the documents were admissible.

His Worship was of opinion that the documents were not evidence. If Corporal Sharp was present his would be the best evidence.

Witness continued.—The paper now A.b. produced is the voucher in support of the ninth item on the debit side of Q. and is a cash account headed Tailoring materials, for the quarter ending 30th June 1862, and is signed by C. Wooden, Quartermaster 6th Dragoons a true copy.

Mr. Scoble objected to the admission of the document. Mr. Dunbar then withdrew the last exhibit.

Witness continued.—I now produce from the pay-office at Mhow a book containing necessaries fund, clothing fund and 3 per cent. fund; in support of the three items on the debit side of statement Q. Nos. 8, 9, and 10. The book is marked A.b. I produce the two statements signed by the Quartermaster 6th Dragoons being the amount paid into the pay office of the regiment, on the 12th July, representing the fourth item on the debit side of statement Q., marked A.c. I produce the officers' bills of the 6th Dragoons; in support of the sixth item on debit side of statement Q marked A.d. I produce the officers' ledger in support of the seventh item on debit side of the statement Q. Under the head of Lieutenant Colonel Prior the balance Rs. 806-11-7 is shown as due to that officer on the 30th June 1862, since that time Colonel Prior received from the paymaster various sums amounting to Rs. 292 this amount deducted from Rs. 806-11-7 will leave Rs. 514-11-7 in the hands of the paymaster on Colonel Prior's account. In account of Lieutenant and Adjutant FitzSimon, at page 42 a balance of Rs. 125-0-2 appeared to that officer's credit on the 30th June. The two items last mentioned viz. of Rs. 514-11-7 and Rs. 125-0-2 make together the sum of Rs. 639-11-9 debited to defendant in statement Q. Lieutenant FitzSimon's account for the month of May shows the sum of Rs. 20 as being recovered from him for the hire of a camel on the march from Nuggur to Mhow; this represents the eleventh item in Q on the debit side. I produce the statement of sums received from the master tailor for the quarter ending the 30th June, through the credit of Messrs. Rogers and Co. marked A.f. In support of the twelfth item on the debit side of Q. I again produce the officers ledger under the head of the account of Surgeon Turnbull, showing on the debit side in the month of June the sum of Rs. 48-15-0 this sum represents the amount debited to defendant on the thirteen item on the debit side of Q. The next two items on the debit side of Q. appear in Y as amount received from divisional paymaster on the 11th July. The last item on the debit side in Q appears in exhibit V, as credited to the paymaster 6th Dragoons, in two separate items, viz. Rs. 766-2-5, and Rs. 266-7-7. I produce on the same ledger the account of Captain Curtis at page 112, in his account for July, he is debited with a quarterly subscription to the mess and band fund to the 6th Dragoons, the items are Rs. 7-2-3 and Rs. 21-6-10. At page 212 in Lieutenant Bennett's account for July that those officers are debited with the quarterly subscription to the mess and band account for the quarter ending 30th September 1862, Lieutenant Bennett Rs. 8-12-0 and Rs. 13-3-6 making the four together amounting to Rs. 50-9-7. This amount represents the third item in Q on the debit side. The balance shown on V represents the first item on the credit side of Q. I now produce the statement of outstanding bills, abstracts, etc. referred to in the second item on the credit side of Q and marked A.h. It is not in my handwriting but in that of Lance Corporal Sharp.

Mr. Scoble objected to the last item being admitted. It was in the handwriting of Lance Corporal Sharp and was therefore not admissible.

Mr. Dunbar said that he would withdraw the document. He thought that he was not taking any unfair advantage of the defendant.

His Worship considered that the document should be withdrawn.

The document was then withdrawn. Witness continued.—The April abstract was adjusted about the middle of May and the balance shown on R. is a balance brought out by the divisional paymaster against the defendant. I adjusted the abstract on behalf of the regiment with the divisional paymaster. The same course was pursued with the May abstract and the balance of the May adjustment shewn by the divisional paymaster to be due from the defendant is the same as shown on S. The same course was also pursued with the same abstract and the balance shewn on V. in favor of defendant is the same as that struck by the divisional paymaster. After the money as compensation in lieu of clothing had been received from the divisional paymaster a memo. signed by Mr. Malone was sent round to each troop of the regiment, informing them that the balance due to each troop would be paid to them in that month of July. The note produced (A.i.) I believe was before it is in the handwriting of defendant, Mr. Malone shewed it to me on receiving it. I believe the memo. referred to was not sent round to the troops when that note was received. Mr. Malone before sending round the memo. wrote to the defendant requesting his sanction to do so, A.i. is an answer to it. The memo. was sent round. I prepared the account of the 27th May under the superintendence of defendant, it was he who gave me the directions in what form it should be prepared and the several items that should be included therein, the items I believe to be correct. The committee examined this account strictly and compared the items with the pay office vouchers, the members of the committee, Captains Renshaw and Garnett, totalled the cash book. In preparing this account I obeyed the defendant's instructions as it was my duty to do. I am merely the pay office clerk, the defendant is, I consider, a much better accountant than I am. I do not believe that the account of the 27th May annexed to No. 1, does fully show the state of the account between the defendant and the public at that date. This circumstance I mentioned to the defendant, the members of the committee remarked it, and to the best of my recollection the defendant said that as the abstract for that month had not then been rendered and the officers account and troop pay-lists not balanced, he considered the farest way to ascertain the amount of public money remaining in his hands was pursued by him in preparing the debt and credit statements that he had laid before the committee or words to that effect. The committee seemed to be satisfied with this explanation. I believe then and do now, that the defendant should have debited himself with the pay of officers for that month, had this been done he would certainly have been in debt to the public, the exact sum cannot be ascertained until the book containing the daily receipts and expenditure, for that month is produced. I cannot give any opinion as to the amount.

Mr. Dunbar said that he now intended to show that defendant had borrowed money from non-commissioned officers in the regiment.

Mr. Scoble said that he objected to the evidence being taken unless the counsel for the prosecution intended to bring a charge against the defendant in that respect.

Mr. Dunbar contended that he had a right to show the position in which the defendant was in at the time in question. He was now prepared to establish the charge by the evidence of Serjeant Bennett.

Mr. Scoble objected to the admission of such evidence and submitted that the individuals themselves were the parties that should bring the charges against his client: he submitted therefore that such evidence should not be admitted against the defendant.

His Worship said that he had a very strong objection to admit private charges to be produced in public prosecutions.

Mr. Dunbar said he would not press the evidence.

His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case until two o'clock this day (Saturday) afternoon.

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.

Thursday, 14th August 1862.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ. CHAIRMAN; E. HEYCOCK AND VURJEEWUNDASS MAHADOWDASS, ESQUIRES.

THEFT AND ATTEMPT TO BRIBE THE POLICE.—Bhoota Luckma and Sutra Jeewa, were charged with stealing a silver waist-chain of the value of Rs. 32, the property of Sutwa Roodra on the 27th July last.

Mr. Pandoorung, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prisoners.

Sutwa Roodra, a cooley, said,—I was called by the first prisoner, he looked at my waist-chain and asked me why it was dirty and to let him look at it. He looked at it and handed it to the other prisoner, whom he called from inside of the house. He took it inside the house and locked it up. I have not borrowed money from the first prisoner for at least twelve years, the money that I borrowed of him at that time has been settled. I asked the first prisoner for my chain back, but he said "who took your chain?" and came to beat me. I then told him that I would call a policeman and he said "go and call a policeman if you want." I went to the police havildar who went back with me and asked the prisoner for my chain, but the prisoner denied all knowledge of it. An old Mussulman came there. The first prisoner was then taken to his house and about 8 o'clock the the second prisoner brought the chain and gave it to the havildar. This is the chain now produced, it is worth thirty rupees. The havildar said to the prisoner "I will take you to the bungalow," when the prisoner said "do not take me to the bungalow and I will give you Rs. 20," this is the money on the table, one ten rupee note and ten rupees in cash. He called the money "pan-soparree." The havildar took the money and said "now come to the bungalow." I have known the first prisoner for the last twenty years. I do not know the other prisoner. I did not borrow money from the prisoner but from another Marwarree on the occasion referred to, who has a separate shop a short distance from prisoner's shop. I have made no entry in the prisoner's books for the last twelve years. There were two Malabarees at the prisoner's shop, they ran away when the prisoner came to strike me, they live next door to the prisoner and are acquainted with him. I do not owe these two men any money and never had any transactions with them. The prisoner said that I owed him one and a half rupees which I said I had paid him. The prisoner said at first that he would give up, and then said that he would *not* give up the chain. The prisoners then whispered into each others ears and then the second prisoner brought the chain and gave it up. I got a receipt from the prisoner for the money paid him. I tore up the receipt.

Cross-examined.—I paid prisoner the balance Rs. 5 which I owed him twelve years ago and have not had any money from him since. The Marwarree said to me "let me look at your chain that I may see why it is so dirty." The second prisoner took the chain inside. There were no boxes where I was sitting. The second prisoner went through a door and locked the chain up. The old Mussulman saw the chain returned and he went with us to the constable and he saw the bribe given. A Malabaree was there whose name is Mohideen, he was present on both occasions, nothing was written in the books while I was there.

Bundoo Allowoodeen said,—I saw the first prisoner in a Banyan's shop, he was calling the prosecutor and said "how is that you have a waist-chain which is dirty round your waist?" He then said "let me see it." The prosecutor handed him the chain the prisoner looked at it and then handed it to the second prisoner. About 2 o'clock I went back and saw a crowd round the shop and the prosecutor was crying. I spoke to the havildar and went to the European constable's whom I told about the chain. The prisoner put the havildar off from time to time until 8 o'clock promising to give it up. A chain was produced at 8 o'clock but it was not the prosecutor's chain. Afterwards the right chain was produced. The first prisoner handed it to the havildar. The second prisoner brought the chain. I do not know the prisoners.

Cross-examined.—I was at the shop from 3 till 8 o'clock and the havildar was not at the shop then. I saw no assault take place. I went to the havildar before the chain was returned. I did not go in the evening.

Gopal Ramjee, Police sepoy No. 538 said,—On the day in question I went to the house of the first prisoners and searched it but did not find the chain. I took the prisoners to Mr. Mahon, who ordered them into custody. They were taken to the chowkey. The first prisoner on the way there said "do not keep us in the chowkey and we will give the chain up." The second prisoner gave the chain up. The first prisoner gave the money to the havildar.

Cross-examined.—The first prisoner gave the money to the havildar, he said "take these twenty rupees and settle the matter."

Nawla Baboo, Police havildar No. 69, corroborated the testimony of the last witness and added that the first prisoner gave money to him requesting him (witness) not to take him to the Constable.

Mr. Mahon the Constable said that he remembered the prisoners being brought to him on the occasion referred to.

Nawla Dava was called by the prisoners for their defence. He stated that he went to the prisoners shop on the day in question and saw the prosecutor there who asked the prisoner for a loan of Rs. 20. The first prisoner refused to give him that sum. He said he would lend it to him on deposit, the prosecutor then produced his waist-chain when the first prisoner offered to advance him Rs. 16 on it; and said settle the former account. In the evening when the first prisoner wanted to return the chain, the prosecutor said give at least Rs. 20. The prisoner then handed the Rs. 20 to the prosecutor. The sepoy asked for "pan-soparee" for long detention, the prisoners refused to give and the havildar asked the prisoner to give him the Rs. 20, which he did. The havildar then took the chain from the prisoners hand and took them both to Mr. Mahon's.

The Court found the first prisoner guilty but acquitted the second one. The prisoner Bhoota Luckma was then sentenced to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for the term of six months. The other prisoner was discharged. The twenty rupees, offered to the havildar as a bribe, was ordered to be placed in the poor box.

LAW.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—FRIDAY, 15TH AUG. 1862.

(BEFORE N. SPENCER, ESQ.)

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company vs. R. C. Rowlands.

PASSAGE-MONEY.—This was an action brought of recover Rs. 500, (being a portion of a larger sum to Rs. 535, the excess being abandoned by plaintiffs for the purpose of this action) the amount due by defendant to the Company in respect of the passage-money to England of his daughter, she having been taken and passage-money paid for her as a child between the age of three and ten years, the fact being that she was more than ten years old.

Mr. Crawford, who appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs, stated that the claim was not disputed as Mr. Rowlands since appearing in Court had consented to a verdict. His Honor enquired of Mr. Rowlands if he consented to a verdict, and the latter replied in the affirmative.—*Verdict accordingly for plaintiffs with costs.*

(BEFORE JANARDAN WASOODEO, ESQ.)

Jumnadas Dhanjee vs. Hunsa Lily Cassinjee.
Mr. Barton for the plaintiff.
Mr. Cumroodin for the defendant.

A "PURDA" WOMAN.—Mr. Barton stated that this case had stood over on two postponements in consequence of the non-attendance of the defendant's wife, Jumboo, who was a principal witness to prove the supply of goods to the defendant. Jumboo pretended to be a *Purda* woman, and had evaded being served with the subpœna issued by this Court for her appearance this day. As plaintiff felt unable to prove his case without her evidence, the learned counsel thought it advisable to elect a nonsuit, and leave his client to sue the woman for damages incurred by him by her non-appearance in Court as a witness.

His Honor.—If she objects to appear as a witness, she will also object to appear as defendant. However, by Act 10 of 1845 you are entitled to bring an action for damages. Under the new Penal Act she is liable to prosecution before a Magistrate for disobedience of subpœna.

Mr. Cumroodin.—If she is a *Purda* woman the service can be effected by handing the subpœna to her husband or her attorney. On the last occasion I suggested that I was authorised to accept service of subpœna on her behalf and I am ready to accept service now. I want your Honor to take a note of it.

Mr. Barton.—Mr. Cumroodin is not her attorney. He appears for the defendant and not for the witness, and he has no right to accept service on behalf of a witness.

Mr. Cumroodin.—I know best whether I am her attorney or not.

Mr. Barton.—She was personally served on two occasions, and on this occasion she evaded the service of the subpœna. How can she be a *Purda* woman when she accepted service personally?

His Honor.—Subpœnas were served upon her personally on two occasions and she did not protest against it, which is clear proof that she is not a *Purda* woman, but on this occasion an attempt was made to evade service. As plaintiff states that she is a principal witness, and he cannot proceed without her, his only remedy is to bring an action against her for damages, and he is properly advised to elect a nonsuit.

Mr. Cumroodin.—The first summons served upon her took her by surprise; the second summons were served on the adjournment of the case, when she had no notice of it.

His Honor.—No notice is required for serving a subpœna.

Mr. Barton.—In this nineteenth century when we can have Lady Frere as witness in a Court of Justice, there is no reason why the wife of a common Borah should not be compelled to attend.

His Honor then read the section 174, Chapter 10 of the Penal Code by which a person becomes liable to simple imprisonment for one month or to a fine of Rs. 500 for non-attendance in obedience to an order from a public servant competent to issue such order; and to imprisonment for one year or a fine of Rs. 1000 for non-attendance in person or by agent in a Court of Justice, His Honor said that defendant's wife having evaded the subpœna, she was liable to prosecution under that clause.—*Nonsuit elected.*

Francis Xavier vs. G. E. Wood.

DEBASING A CHARACTER.—The summons stated that the defendant unjustly and maliciously with the intention of injuring and debasing the character of the plaintiff had undorsed and written certain words in the certificates obtained by him of his good behaviour in consequence of which he has been deprived of future employment and has sustained damage to the extent of Rs. 50. Plaintiff also claimed Rs. 2-5 for wages due by defendant to him for seven days.

Mr. Barton who appeared for the defendant stated that plaintiff was a cook in the employ of the defendant who is Constable of Police. Mr. Wood had no right to make the endorsement on the plaintiff's character, and he regretted having done so. Plaintiff ran away from defendant's service, having in his possession bazar money which he never returned, and he was not entitled to seven days' wages, for having left without leave and notice. The learned counsel remarked that this was a case punishable under the Penal Code for defacing a valuable document with intent to do injury and consequently not cognisable by this Court, except as to the enquiry of damages sustained by plaintiff by the defendant's act.

Plaintiff on being examined said,—I was lately a cook in the employ of the defendant. I left his service on the 29th of last month on account of sickness. I did not run away with his money. I supplied him with the bazar things on the day he paid me the money. There was no balance due to him. The defendant threatened to horse-whip me, when I went to demand my articles which he had detained. I went and reported the circumstance to Mr. Forjett and he ordered defendant to restore me my things. I have suffered damage in consequence of the certificate of character, which I had obtained from a gentleman, having been defaced by defendant. I went in search of employment at the house of a gentleman (Mr. Lawson), but I was afraid to apply for the place because my character was defaced. I have not shewn the certificate to any gentleman, nor have I as yet been refused employment.

HIS HONOR said that plaintiff according to his own shewing having left the service without due notice and reasonable cause, was not entitled to any wages for the unexpired period of the month. As for the damages, there was no proof that he (plaintiff) had sustained any actual damages, since he had not been refused employment in consequence of his character being debased. His Honor, however, regretted that defendant should have adopted this mode of settling his accounts with his cook, by debasing his character.—*Verdict for the defendant.*

SILK AND THE SILK WORM.

(From the Lahore Chronicle, August 6.)

LECTURE DELIVERED AT THE ANARKULLEE MUSEUM ON THE 18TH JULY LAST BY MR. H. COPE, OF UMRITSUR.

LADIES and Gentlemen, or, Gentlemen and Ladies, which ought it to be? seeing I have so many different, sometimes *di*-verging, sometimes *con*-verging, interests to dwell on. The interests of the men in rearing the insect, regarding which I desire to speak, as a question of material profit, affecting their pockets, the interests of the *Ladies* in adapting its produce to the adornment of their fair persons, and the ornamentation of their dwellings.

"Place aux Dames" says the ever polite Frenchman, so "Place aux Dames" let it be, and, to repeat my exordium, permit me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to address to you a few words:—*1st.* On the extension of the wonderful insect that has, within the last three hundred years, added so astonishingly to the industrial resources of the world in general, and of England and France in particular.—*2nd.* On the peculiar food to which it is limited by its instinct.—*3rd.* On the mode of rearing, tending and using it, and, *lastly*, on the material question, recently brought prominently before the public of this Province, whether, and to what extent, it is possible to introduce, or, I should more properly say, to improve the cultivation of silk as a staple in the Punjab. I say to improve, for although, at the time I first considered the subject, some ten years ago, I was unacquainted with its labors, there was a humble, but ingenious, individual, named Jaffar Allee, who had, for ten previous years, labored, quietly and industriously, to earn a decent living, only sixty miles from Lahore, by the cultivation of silk on a small scale. I only became aware of the existence of his establishment in 1858, and at once brought it to the notice of Mr. McLeod, who in consideration of his being the *first* person in the Punjab Proper, to plant Mulberry trees for silk-rearing purposes, induced the Chief Commissioner to present him with the sum of Rs. 50. More recently Lieutenant Powlett, an active Sericulturist, visited his village, and drew up a report, which has been published in the *Government Gazette*. His Honor the Lieut.-Governor was so much struck with the subject of this report that he awarded Jaffar a donation of Rs. 500, chiefly in consideration of his past exertions, but also as a stimulous to others, *to go and do likewise*, and I feel assured the end will fully realize all expectations. Jaffar has also obtained a silver medal from the Agri-Horticultural Society of India of which he is not a little proud, and which I dare say he will himself shew you with some samples of his silk.

But I am anticipating.—I am not accustomed to public speaking, and I fear that a lecture, necessarily read to you, may prove somewhat dry, especially as I cannot illustrate what I have to say, as I should have wished, by a few sketches of the Insect itself, in its various stages and the different phases of its existence; of its produce, the mode of appropriating that produce by reeling, with some idea of the nature of its manufactured application, exemplified by specimens, but I regret to say I have been unable to carry out my intentions to their full extent, on account, more especially, of the short notice given me, and because the season has not yet arrived for rearing the silkworm, for it, like all else created by an all-wise and omnipotent God, has its times and seasons from which it cannot depart. I must, therefore pray your indulgence and ask you to overlook all shortcomings.

I do not propose inflicting on you any attempt at an entomological discussion regarding the singular class to which the silkworm belongs, but a few words on the subject may not be out of place. You all know, more or less, that the insect class is a very numerous one, that its subdivisions abound in diversity of form, that some, as the butterflies, beetles, &c., are distinguished by their great beauty, some, by what we presume to call, their extreme ugliness, a word that should never be applied to any created thing, and certainly should never be mentioned where Ladies are present. Some, by their untold, and somewhat troublesome, fecundity, and the swarms that result in consequence, as in the instance of flies, gnats, mosquitoes, &c.; some, as the locust and termites, by the unheard of damage they commit to the extent of devastating whole provinces, ruining the finest edifices, and even clearing treasuries of silver coin, (according to an old Madras tradition;) some by the injury they inflict on man and beast by their stings and bites (I need hardly, in this country, do more than allude to sandflies, mosquitoes, wasps, and bint at still more disagreeable tormentors); these for the wonderful structures they raise, and the astonishing perseverance they display, as in the case of African termites, ants, bees, &c. &c., while those are remarkably for their usefulness to man in his varied relations.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the whole of the species belonging to this division or class, but I may remind you, incidentally, but it is to an insect we owe the honey we so much enjoyed in our infant years, (long, long ago, by the bye, in my own case) and the wax daily in use in many of our domestic arrangements, to an insect we are indebted for the unsurpassed brilliancy of the cochineal dye, probably analogous to the Tyrian dye of the ancients. From a third we obtain that singular substance, gum or resin, (Shell, or Seed as it is called, by the initiated;) Lac yields not only a most useful and durable color, but it is the basis of the valuable article, Sealing wax, so necessary in many respects, especially to Ladies in matters of confidence, to prevent the eyes of the profane vulgar from prying into state and other secrets, and finally, it is an insect that forms the subject of my proposed brief address.

Am I far wrong in assuming that there are some, amongst those now present, both Ladies and Gentlemen, who do not know, and when they are told, may deem it hardly possible, that the beautifully varied and valuable textures displayed before them as silks, that the magnificent velvets of the Genoa looms, the costly brocades (the kumkhwabs of this country) the ribbons that afford employment to entire manufacturing towns, Coventry in England, for example, the exquisitely varied satins and silks, they see and wear, as ordinary articles of attire, and other items, in numberless forms down to silk stockings and shoes, are the produce of a mere worm, a despised insect, with which we frequently connect the most repulsive ideas, a *living* thing it is true, but created, in the opinion of many, to be trodden under foot, or swept away as useless, noisome or noixious, or "a nasty thing," in fact, from which many of the fair hands now before me, would shrink in disgust, and at the sight of which many of the bright eyes that would gleam with delight at a new and fashionable "love of Gros de Naples" (that is, I believe, the name of the articles most in request among Ladies) would close in perfect horror.

Tell so if I am not right. A worm, an insect, a caterpillar, technically the lava of a moth belonging to the Genus Bombyx, in the second state of its short existence, produces the material from which all these fine things are manufactured, giving employment to thousands of cultivators and artisans, in almost every part of the old world, next to gold and silver, the most precious freight to ships, and above of things exemplifying, in its own way, the majesty and glory of God by means of his most humble instruments. The sole object of the short life of this insect, (rarely exceeding fifty days in all, and some of those passed in a trance) is to eat as many Mulberry leaves as it can, and then construct a dwelling (wherein to undergo its wonderful change from its second to its third, and from its third to its fourth stages) out of that fibre for which, in its various artistic forms, Empresses have sighed in vain, and, in many of its improved fabrics, even now, worth more than its weight in silver.

We are apt to look on the figures that represent the distances in miles, between the heavenly bodies, as beyond all conception, and yet, if we multiplied, say the distance between the earth and the sun, by itself, and back again, we should form, probably, but a very vague notion of the multitudes of silkworms now reared, in various parts of the world, for the gratification of the vanities (pray excuse me, Ladies, but it is the truth) and to supply the wants of those who buy, sell, and work up, silk in its unnumbered forms. Take for example, the solitary instance of China. It exports (and probably consumes treble that amount) some 24,000 bales of silk to England; each bale weighs about 175 lbs., and, to produce one single pound of that quantity, five thousand worms must each spin their *four*, *five* and *six* hundred yards of silken fibre, and yet with all these and other still larger supplies, from numerous sources, the manufacturer in England (like Oliver Twist) still asks for "more."

The allusion to China brings me to what may be called the historical portion of my subject; as it is reasonable to enquire whence this precious insect, this (as you are now probably ready to admit) certainly not-to-be-despised worm, came from to us, and how its produce came to be applied to our use? A tradition prevails, and has been alluded to (by myself in another place) by the late Secretary of the Lahore Central Committee of the International Exhibition, that silk worms were known to exist at Sirhind in the Cis-Sutlej territories, in the third century of our era, and a very ancient authority, the Mahabharat, has been understood to assert that silk worms were presented as nuzzurs (you all, I dare say, know what this word means, so I need not apologize for breaking the command of the redoubtable Sir Charles Napier, not to interlard any English speech with foreign words) by certain Ambassadors to a then sovereign of Hind. I am sorry to say, for the sake of my argument, and pleadings on behalf of the Punjab, that we cannot place any reliance on the tradition; it has not even an etymological foundation, there being really no connection between Sirhind, (properly Sir-a-hind), and Seres, (the land of silk or silk growers), while Dr. H. H. Wilson, that facile princeps in Sanscrit, demolishes the attempt to invert the natural order of things, and convert the word silk into silkworm, shewing it was the former, and not the latter, that was part of the nuzzurs described.

It is, therefore, beyond a doubt, that China, that mother of heathen nations, that Egypt of the East (now falling to pieces as an Empire, where armies of rebels are destroying Tea groves and mulberry plantations to injure our trade as they think,) was the original cradle of the silk worm, that it is, in fact, there only it has been found in a state of nature, or what naturalists call, indigenous. It was in that country, some three or four thousand years ago (I may incidentally mention that silk is alluded to three times in the Old Testament, the first being about the year 1000 B.C., and Mulberry trees are mentioned twice) that some ingenious Chinese, may be an Empress, as some say, may be a humble peasant of his day, first noticed the curious little balls, prepared by a caterpillar for its retreat, on some mulberry trees grown probably in his garden for the sake of its fruit, examined them with a critical eye, and found that they were formed of one uninterrupted thread, that might, with a little contrivance, and the assistance of warm water, be wound off and turned to the use of man. Certain it is (receiving their ancient records as reliable evidence) that silk has been extensively known to the Chinese for more than 3,000 years, and that the inhabitants of that country and of Japan, were clothed in the fabric it yields when our poor and savage ancestors were wandering about the forests of Great Britain and Ireland, clothed in the skins of the beasts they slew, or may be not clothed at all, and that they enjoyed a monopoly in the rearing of this worm and the manufacture and sale of its precious produce for more than twenty centuries. During that lengthened period they cultivated Mulberry trees, and fed silkworms thereon, for their sole especial benefit, selling their fabrics to outside barbarian at unheard of prices, yet managing, all that time, to keep the source of their product, and immense profits a profound secret from outsiders.

Adding to the original high cost, the heavy charge for land carriage over the entire breadth of Asia, at its broadest, intersected by, even at this day, next to impassable mountains of immense altitude, it is hardly to be wondered at that silk, when it did, at last, find its way to imperial Rome, was sold at its weight in gold, and even the wives of prudent Emperors (metaphorically of course)tore their hair, and vowed vengeance against their liege Lords, because they refused to indulge them in costume so expensive that a law was passed, shortly after the fabric became known in Italy, prohibiting men, at least, from wearing it. This law was, however, broken by the infamous and profligate Emperor Heliogabalus, who was the first Roman sovereign who wore a dress made of nothing but silk. With the demand in Rome

seen and consistency. The Cocoons are then ready for the reeler. He places 40 or 50 of them in a basin of water kept so hot, by fire below, or by steam from a common supply, that he can just bear his hand in it. Dipping a small bundle of twigs at the Cocoons, he disentangles the ends of the fibre of each, and freeing them from the fluff that adheres to the outer ends, he takes the whole forty or fifty filaments within the grasp of his left little finger. If it be intended to reel a thread of five fibres, the artist takes the five outside ones, gives them a slight twist, and passes them through several eyelet holes, on to the reel; this is, at first, turned slowly by another hand, then more rapidly till the whole three, four, or five hundred yards of the Cocoons are wound off. The threads vary in length, and the moment the experienced reeler perceives one is exhausted, he adds another from his reserved stock, and so on, till the whole forty or fifty are consumed. By a peculiar arrangement of the reeling machinery, which I hope, God willing, to see in operation in Umritsur, two years hence, the thread, instead of falling, at each turn of the reel on itself is thrown cross ways to prevent, what remains of the gum, from causing the threads to adhere to each other. When a hank is completed it is taken off the reel, twisted, doubled, and is ready for the market as raw silk. The art of reeling in this fashion is unknown in the Punjab, Kashmere and Central Asia; the silk is merely drawn in a rude, slow, and expensive fashion, and is consequently very inferior to what is called filature silk. So great is the difference in value of the two, that while filature silk, in Bengal, realizes, 18, 20 and 22 shillings a pound, that wound by natives, in their rude way, realizes very little more than half that rate. It will, therefore, be a material object, to us in the Punjab, should all go well, to introduce the best mode of reeling at the earliest possible opportunity.

Having made an attempt to describe to you the insect that furnishes silk, in its several phases, allow me to shew you, as briefly, the immense importance of silk as an article of trade, and an item in the manufactures of the world. I have already mentioned the quantity of silk exported from China to England, but England receives still larger supplies from Italy, from France, from Syria, Greece, &c., and it may afford you some idea of the value of the trade when I state that, in 1852, very close upon five millions of pounds of raw silk, besides waste, were imported into our country, while the estimated value of the imports, for 1861-62, is eight millions sterling, shewing that a very large increase had taken place in ten years. The value of the silken goods, manufactured in Great Britain and Ireland, for the same year, is estimated at fifteen millions sterling. I could tell you how many looms are engaged, how many hands are employed to work up this enormous mass of raw material; but I will give you one instance, in foreign Europe, of the vast extent of this "industrie" to use an expressive French word. In what are, happily, no longer the Austrian state of Italy, alone, it is ascertained that Cocoons to the amount of 27 millions of pounds are reared, and that they yield nearly 2½ millions of pounds of raw silk. The quantity raised in Venice, still under the Austrian yoke, the Tyrol and other provinces of that Empire, is, within a small figure, equal to the above. There are, in Lombardy alone, 3060 reeling establishments (filatures as the French call them) affording occupation to near 80,000 hands in reeling. In the Tyrol the filatures are near 600. The greatest attention is paid to the reeling process, and such is the proficiency attained by the Italians, in this art, that even the industrious pains-taking Swiss send yearly 90,000 lbs. of Cocoons to be reeled in Lombardy. In Italy women are the best reelers, on account of the delicacy of their hands, and I think it is not too much to assume that the small delicate hands of even the men of this country, who are not agriculturists, would peculiarly fit them for the art of reeling, while a filature would open out new and suitable employment for the women. I might dilate, at greater length, on this most interesting subject, and probably come near to an estimate of the quantity of silk produced, in one year, in the world, but arrays of figures are, at no time, very lively or entertaining, and I will, therefore, conclude my address with a few further remarks on the *fourth* Division of my subject, *viz*: on the extended introduction of this wonderful insect, affording occupation and profit to hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children, into the Punjab.

It has been established as an undeniable, and most hopeful, fact, that where the Mulburry tree can be grown successfully, there will the silk worm live and thrive. I do not mean to say that it will be profitable to rear the Insect whereever the Mulberry will grow. The conditions of cheap land —and where is waste land cheaper than in India, owing to the liberalized policy of Lord Canning, whose untimely death, at the threshold of a most brilliant career for India, we must all deplore—with cheap and abundant labor, are indispensable conditions of success. In America there is an abundance of cheap land, and the Morus multicaulis was found to thrive most luxuriantly, but it is no wonder that, with labor at from one to three dollars a day, instead of three pence or four pence, as in this country, the attempt to introduce the silkworm, about twenty years ago, failed signally. In England the Mulberry thrives, but both labor and land are too dear, and a crop of wheat, as food for its teeming population, yields a far better return than could be obtained from Mulberry leaves. I have shown that the Mulberry does grow and thrive in this Province, and there is, therefore, no fear on that score. In the Punjab we have abundance of land cheap, and wages at a figure that must make silk-rearing not only profitable, but very profitable, when our plantations are once established, and I have great hopes that such plantations will be so established, under the auspices of our esteemed Lieutenant Governor, who like Colbert, has promised suitable rewards (fixed premiums for a given space might have been more suitable) for Mulberry tree cultivation.

But then we have the assertion, I am glad to say, daily becoming less confident, that the heat of the plains of the Punjab, and the dryness of the atmosphere, are sure to prove insurmountable bars to the successful cultivation of the silkworm at any distance, at least, from the foot of the Hills. In reply I may adduce the earlier Lahore experiments my own successful operations of 1859 and 1860, and above all Jaffer Allee's twenty years' experience, as proof that neither of the objections are formidable, and I appeal to the testimony, in support of my belief, of Signor Mutti, who asserts that the worm, although it cannot stand sudden alternations of temperature can live with the thermometer at 92, while at no time, during the period of rearing in the Punjab, say up to the middle of April, does the mercury rise above 85, and might, with suitable appliances, be kept down to 750. But it is, altogether, a mistake to think that great heat is an obstacle to silkworm rearing. It is the high electric state of the atmosphere, consequent on its dryness that is dangerous to the worms, and may be fatal to them, when they are ready to spin a *non-conducting* material like silk. In the most favored countries, China and Italy, thunderstorms are, sometimes, fatal to myriads of silkworms. The obvious and simple remedy for such a state of the atmosphere is merely to diminish the dryness by exposing surfaces of water in or near the rearing houses, or by having it thrown on tatees to be attached to the doors, and, if necessary, windows of the houses.

If driven from this position by heat, as I trust they will be by next season's operations, the objectors will probably raise other difficulties; that the cultivation being new, the people will not take to it, that capital is required, that experienced hands must be secured, &c. &c. &c. Of course there are difficulties, but it is the business of an Englishman to overcome them under all circumstances. He has established his glorious constitution through three hundred years of difficulties; he has colonized America, New Holland and endless minor localities, through difficulties and dangers that would have appalled a heart less stout, and he will yet colonize India, in the wider sense of that word, if the Government of this country will but see the enormous advantages to be derived from his indomitable determination to overcome all difficulties, and believe in the certainty that he will, by degrees, infuse his energy and communicate his skill to the aborigines of India. Let us have good Laws, honestly administered by trained Judges, to all alike if you please, good roads, help where it is wanted, encouragement where it is needed, a mere pat on the back, if that be sufficient, and take my word for it—Lairds and Gentlemen—that not only will silk and flax be introduced, and cotton flourish, but many other staples, still undreamt-of, will be introduced, and add to the wealth, prosperity and happiness, of this vast land, the Government of which it has pleased Almighty God to commit to English and Christian hands for his own all wise purposes.

[In the course of his address Mr. Cope introduced Jaffer Alee in person, to the assembly, and shewed some fourteen pounds of silk he had that day brought in from Dheree Patan. Jaffer was received with much applause, and it may be added that the silk exhibited was sold in Umritsur two days at 15 Rs. per seer, from Bokhara being 13.]

INDIAN.

BENGAL.

As we anticipated, Mr. Laing does not return to India. Lord Canning being dead, Maharajah Wood remains in possession of India; and Indian Finance must be left to the mercy of such practicable idiots as His Highness may find at his beck at home; or to those of the corresponding Indian *genius* who may sit in the seats of the Lushingtons here.—*Englishman, Aug.* 5.

The death of Colonel C. Davidson, C. B., Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, gives promotion in the old 1st Bengal Fusiliers. Major Sir H. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., obtains his Lieutenant Colonelcy, Capt. F. C. Salisbury his Majority and Lieut. H. M. Wemyss his Captaincy. A General list Ensign also receives his Lieutenantcy. Colonel Davidson, C.B. served with the Field Force of the Nizam's Contingent in command of the 3rd Nizam's Cavalry sent to co-operate with the Madras troops in the capture of Kurnool under Brigadier Blair. Occupied the fords of Tummbuddra River and captured 50 prisoners during the action of Zorspore. Received the Civil Order of the Bath for service in 1857.—*Hurkaru, August* 5.

We understand that Lieutenant McNair, of the Bengal Army, whose Jack Sheppherd escapes were depicted by the Englishman, was, when he escaped, a prisoner in the cells in the Main Guard of Fort William. We could hardly believe this was true, till we made inquiries as the subject. This officer, it appears, decamped from Decca, but was sent back again by a friend. We have not heard how he came back again. He will be tried for being absent without leave, and breaking his arrest. But when? Since his last escape he has not been heard of, though Mr. Wauchope is sanguine that he will yet fall into his clutches. When he made his escape from his quarters guarded by a sentry, he had dressed up his pillow in his bed, and he was only found to be missing at 10 A.M. Why not let him run away, and strike his name off the Army List? It is a more speedy means of getting rid of him than a trial by General Court Martial.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Letters from Meerut, dated the 30th ultimo, state that the cholera is still rife amongst the European troops; that Dr. Crozier was then lying ill with the disease; and that her Majesty's 104th regiment had made a second move on the Ghurmuktesur Ghat road. Unfortunately the marching and the heat had proved as bad as the disease from which the regiment was flying or was endeavouring to shake off, at twenty men or more, had been struck down by *coup-de-soleil*, or heat fever, of whom, up to date of writing, two had died. The Artillery, having also been attacked by the cholera had moved into camp; and to meet the actual or probable requirements of the visitation, Assistant Surgeons were arriving from other Stations, Delhi, Roorkee, Bariely, &c. strange to say, whilst this once pursely Asiatic disease has shown itself extensively amongst the European troops at Meerut, the native community is exempt from the visitation. There is some mystery about the cholera which as yet has not only remained undiscovered, but has not been imagined by those who have directed their attention to it. At the date of the above mentioned letters Lord Mark Ker was daily expected at Meerut, *en route* to his Brigade command at Delhi, in succession to Brigadier Christie, C.B.—*Englishman, Aug.* 5.

MAURITIUS.

The Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the present year, carefully revised, were this day presented to the Legislative Council; the result of this revision is that the Revenue will meet the Expenditure and leave a surplus of nearly £6,000 as follows:—

Revenue	£504,009
Expenditure.	498,127
	£ 5 882

The Hon. Auditor General has spared no pains in this document to sift and analyze every item, and give the fullest explanations for any augmentation or decrease. We commend the prudence of this revision, as with the large amount (£3,000,000) voted from the reserve for Railways it is important that we should make both ends meet. Notwithstanding a certain increase in the Expenditure, it is satisfactory to find that the Revenue will be amply sufficient to cover the amount required. The most important reduction made is in the estimates of the receipts at the Custom for Imports, which is is not expected will exceed the averages of the last three years, say £106,000 instead of £111,000 as originally estimated. On the first six months of this year there has, no doubt, been a falling off on account of the prevalence of the cholera, and the monetary difficulties caused by a reduction in the last crop. But we have good hopes that an impetus will be given to trade now that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared and that an abundant crop is about to be realized. With fair prices for produce there is no doubt that there will be a considerable increase on duty-paying goods at the latter part of the year, and as a large portion of the crop will be shipped by that time we do not expect the falling off of £1000 in the Export duties. At the same time it is preferable to be on the right side.

Whilst it is expected that the Customs revenue will not come up to the estimates, it is satisfactory to find that in another department there will be an increase which will be more than sufficient to cover it. The revenue from the sale of Colonial spirits promises to be £93,000, and the Auditor General Report adds, on the authority of the Acting Collector of Internal Revenues, that this item would yield from £120,000 to £130,000, *if under proper control!* With such a declaration as this the Government cannot remain indifferent. The Acting Collector should be called on to explain and develope this assertion, for there is question of *thirty thousand pounds!* During the short period that the Acting Collector has been in office several important and extensive frauds have been discovered which must have entailed an enormous loss on the Revenue. Some of the frauders have been brought to justice and punished, and the important case now pending before the Assize Court is likely to disclose facts illegal that will aid the Government to devise means for the *proper control* which is wanting. We are not informed how the different frauds we have alluded to were discovered, but we have good reason for supposing that the tact and intelligence of the Acting Collector has been principally instrumental in bringing them to light. An intimate knowledge of the colony and its inhabitants, the facility of obtaining information, the talent to make use of it, and a determination to put down with a strong hand anything like peculation on the part of Inspectors or others under his orders are Mr. Chastenauef's qualifications, and we must again express a regret that he has not been confirmed as Collector. No one could have done so much to prevent the Government from being defrauded of £30,000 a year as the Acting Collector, and we are satisfied that his newly-appointed successor will himself feel how unequal he is to the duties of his office.

The other items of increase and decrease in the Revenue are not considerable, and call for no particular remark.

The most important increase in Expenditure is in Public Works, and Roads and Bridges. The estimates for this year were already higher than usual, say £35,338 and £27,380; they are now increased by £6,487 and £5,542. No objection can be made to this increase if the money is carefully spent in buildings of public utility, in opening new roads and in maintaining in good repair those that exist. On the Establishments there has been a slight decrease as compared with the estimates but the total is £46,000 beyond the amount paid in 1860. The Police alone has increased from £31,562 in 1860 to £51,841. There may be differences of opinion on this item of expense, but we consider the public derive a benefit fully equal to the extra expense in the additional protection afforded by a well-organized and well-disciplined Police. Other departments have been placed on a more efficient footing—a change called for a long time previously. The increased expenditure has been hitherto met by the heavy reduction in Immigration, the introduction being now left to private parties.

This year there is no contribution to a sinking fund for the payment of the future Railway loan; but next year we shall have to meet that claim, and we are afraid recourse must be had to additional taxation unless the revenue from the sale of spirits is made to yield what it ought, and other sources of revenue yield the increase we expect.—*Overland Commercial Gazette, July* 9.

MADAGASCAR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TAMATAVE, *June*, 1862.

12th.—News from the Capital has arrived to the effect that Rainifiringia, the former Governor of Tamatave, has been discharged from the ranks of the army and allowed his property again, also his wife and family, though his rank in honors still remain forfeited.

Died, this day, Pierre Bertrand, a resident here and a native of France.

The Hovas in writing English express themselves quaintly but with great propriety, of which the following letter dated March 1st, but which only reached me this morning, is an instance:—"This is the news. As soon as our King Radama II, heard the death of Prince Albert, the Consort of your Queen, he ordered 21 cannons to be fired, and he himself and his subjects at the Capital used the mourning dress, and also he ordered 21 cannons to be fired at Tamatave as a good sign of a friendship between the two Governments.

Ra ea-fin-kia-re-fo 13th.

The above is an exact copy word for word, and also tends to show the good feeling of the Hovas.

14th.—An officer of a higher honor than the Governor has arrived from the Capital, with his retinue, and the officials here are indulging in feasting, music, and dancing; his name is Rainimanonjisoa, 14th Honor, Officer of the Palace. Whether he has come to receive the expected British Consul, the British Government presents, or the Crown, of which Mr. Lambert is said to be the bearer, has not yet transpired. When the Consul arrives it is to be hoped that he will find the means of officially translating to the authorities here all documents received by them from the Mauritian Government, and thus prevent much idle gossip; at present, the Governor's ignorance of English causes him to call upon one or other of the traders as translators, when a letter arrives, thus introducing more witnesses and commentators to the contents of official correspondence, than might be wished for or contemplated by the writer thereof.

Tamatave like other places advances, though slowly, we have now a well built boat of several tons burden, which has entered into competition with the wretched leaky canoes hollowed out of trees that have hitherto been the sole means of landing goods from shipping in the harbor.

18th.—The white flag being hoisted at the Battery this morning, it was supposed that a ship was in sight; such however was not the case, it was displayed as an honor to Rai ni-mam-on ji soa who had started for Foule Pointe.

When we see the flag of Radama II displaying its white fold in bold relief against the blue western horizon, we know that it is a sign that the Governor has gone hunting, or that a great Officer has arrived from Antananarivo, or the Governor has returned from hunting, or a great honor has started from the Battery, or a ship is in sight, the last being the most interesting intelligence furnished by this ingenious telegraphic system.

Arrived 12th.—British Barque *King Radama.*

Sailed 12.—British ship *Success*, and British Brig *Ida.* 13th Feb. Str *Mascaregnes.—Overland Commercial Gazette, July* 9.

TAMATAVE, *May*, 1862.

22nd.—This morning a proclamation was made at the house of the Grand Judge, in the name of the King, inviting persons of all nations, color, and language, to visit the Capital and witness the coronation upon the approaching first of August; also giving notice that such persons would have to pay their way, and carry their provisions with them. As from the great influx of visitors, provisions, except rice and the necessaries of life, would be very scarce and probably unattainable. From this it would appear that government has resolved to abolish the system of assistance formerly given to private visitors, who will in future have to pay house rent, &c., at the Capital. Houses were formerly furnished by Government.

The task of carrying so much baggage, in the shape of eatables and drinkables, will also entail upon the traveller an extra expense for bearers. Persons should come provided with plenty of warm clothes, as, in the month of August, the cold is said to be piercing at Antananarivo, the sun not showing his face until 10 or 11 a.m., being obscured by thick, damp, cold mists that hang over the hill upon which the town is built, and rest gloomily and cheerlessly upon the bronze Hova eagles which crown the summit of the two palaces, themselves the highest points in cloud-capped Antananarivo. A large party of traders and other foreigners are preparing to start from Tamatave to share in the Royal festivities. No doubt as time progresses the wages of bearers will become greatly augmented.

About 3 p.m. the *Jessie Byrne* arrived with the Rev Mr. Ellis amongst the passengers; he was cordially received by the Hovas.

When the Protestant Mission arrives in full force, and are firmly established, among other fruits of their labors, we may probably expect an improvement and revision of the present English and Malagash Dictionary, the work of the former Missionaries, and which is said to be rather deficient though the best at present existing. Another Dictionary, French and Malagash brought here by the Roman Catholic Priests, is not much better though to a person coming here who can speak no language but French it would be of value. It is prefaced with a vocabulary and grammar for the Malagash, Sakalave and Betsimasaraka languages by Mr. L'Abbé Dalmond, Prefet apostolique of Madagascor, A. D. 1842.

It is rumored that after the coronation the government intends to adopt the European system of taxation, and raise revenue by taxing house property, &c. Should this be carried out and sufficient money be raised, the custom duties might not be resorted to any more.

23rd.—This afternoon Divine Service was held, Mr. Ellis presiding, in a house belonging to government at the west end of the Foreign quarter, probably about a hundred natives attended.

I have had a conversation with some of the young Hovas who visited the Mauritius and returned per *Jessie Byrne*; they express themselves as well pleased and say "the English are very good and very great." The are going to the capital, where they will no doubt spread a good report concerning Mauritius, which must at the present day present a very different aspect to what it did when visited by the old Hovas in former times. These young men are now in great dread of the Tamatave fever, to which their three months residence in the Mauritius has rendered them liable. It is sometimes very fatal to Hovas arriving from the Capital and other places, carrying them off in one or two days; their simple rice-fed constitutions probably not having the stamina of the omniverous feeding foreigner, though in cases where death does not intervene the fever crisis is much shorter than with us. A young man recently arrived from, and a native of England, said to be a plant or insect collector has arrived per *Jessie Byrne*, also a naturalist, Mr. C. Tollen, a native of Prussia whose intention is to travel, accompanied by his assistant, and whose reputed scientific knowledge will probably prove beneficial to the Mauritius.

26th.—This afternoon a guard of soldiers were sent to the house of the Grand Judge and Mr. Ellis. The grand Judge and Mr. W. Marks, formerly Government Interpreter, were carried in palanquins, accompanied by an officer, the guard and a good band, to visit the Governor. It seems that before the departure from this port of the British bark *King Radama*, recently entered into the Madagascar trade, the captain was presented by the numerous passengers with a letter expressive of their satisfaction at his affability and the superior accommodations of the ship generally. It is supposed that the English speak Malagashy with greater facility than the French, the accents and words being more similar.

31st.—To-day Mr. Ellis started for the Capital and slept at Ivondrona. It bear that £1000 sterling have been subscribed by one individual in England to meet the expenses of the misson about to visit Madagascar; £2,000 are required by them.

The severe edict respecting the forced adoption of European costume has been modified so as to allow poor persons to retain their native "lamba."

Since the return of the young Hovas to Tamatave, who accompanied the Rev. Mr. Lebrun to Mauritius, so many marmites have been demanding passports for Mauritius as to create in the minds of some persons a fear that if it continues we shall experience a scarcity of labor in Tamatave.

Respecting the Coronation in a letter which I received extract from Ra Haniraka His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Antananarivo 5th May 1862, he writes "I hope that you, as well as the British Merchants who are now trading at Tamatave, will be at the Coronation of King Radama II, which will take place about the beginning of next August."

3rd June.—The small French vessel of war *Perle*, the same which conveyed here the French Envoy, and took him away again, called here to-day and sailed again in a few hours. Various rumours were circulating among the Hovas respecting the object of the visit, but as veracity is unfortunately considered a very valueless and papid virtue in this vicinity, they cannot be relied upon. The *only facts* known are, that the Captain or some of the officers landed, with whom the Hova officers sent to meet them by the Governor, had an interview upon the beach, the French officers then proceeded to the House of Mr. Labord's son, returned to the vessel and sailed without firing a salute.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

THE FIRES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

According to letters from St. Petersburg, published in the German papers, the strangest rumours are in circulating among the people with respect to the origin of the late fires. One story is, that a certain general has carried the back of Mecca with a combustible substance of such a nature, that he had only to rub himself against a house, like a great lucifer match, and immediately the building burst out into flames. It is not mentioned how far the general's back was affected by this sudden combustion. Among higher classes of the population the conflagrations are attributed to Socialists and Communists, whose description, similar to that of abolition of religion, marriage, and the rights of property, and at the massacre of all proprietors. It is not unnatural that in such a time of terror all manner of wild report should obtain credence. The consequences in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and in various other places, of the destruction of the two great bazaars, are described as most deplorable for the commercial and manufacturing classes. There have been many suspensions of payment, and the danger of fresh fires makes people afraid to supply goods on credit. In St. Petersburg it appears that all the insurance companies will be able to pay their losses, and that out of the existing companies, only one will exhaust its reserve fund in so doing. It would seem, however, that insurance against fire if rather the exception than the rule in St. Petersburg, it it be true, as one letter says, that the one-and-a-half million the offices have to pay, is not a fifteenth part of the loss incurred. This is due, according to the same authority, to the defective organization of the companies, to the exorbitant premiums they charge, and to the singularly absurd regulations by which insurers are shackled. A person desiring to insure must address himself to the first or senior company, which takes all or part of the risk. What it leaves may be offered to the other companies, in the order of their numeration, or, by special permission, be insured abroad. Violations of these rules entails loss of the sum insured, if discovered. It is difficult to imagine anything more unreasonable. The house-porters of St. Petersburg have received a sort of organisation for the purpose of guarding against incendiarism. It is there an old custom (and certainly a strange one to exist in a great capital in the second half of the 19th century), that the porter of every second house should sit at night before the door, provided with a piece of wood with which he from time to time makes a noise in proof of his vigilance. Since the fires, every porter has thus to keep watch, and the policeman of the street has authority to muster these guardians of the gate. At his first whistle they all begin to clatter with their bits of wood; at a second they step out into the middle of the street, and at a third they hurry up to the police soldier, who either needs their help or has instructions to give them. A letter of the 28th ult. says that, up to that date there had been no summer weather in St Petersburg, but an October temperature, with heavy uninterrmitting rains, fogs, and other unseasonable discomforts. Here, in Berlin, we have been little better off. Whit Sunday was the hottest day we have had, and since then the weather has been almost constantly overcast, with frequent heavy rains, and a temperature which must be termed positively cold for the time of year.—*Times Berlin Correspondent.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

NEW COTTON FIELDS.

(From the Cotton Supply Reporter, July 1.)

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HOUSE OF COMMONS ON COTTON IN INDIA.

(From the Cotton Supply Reporter, July 1.)

It would not have been creditable to Parliament had the Session passed over without one earnest debate on Cotton in India. The cotton famine has now lasted nearly months; the probabilities are that it will continue at least other nine months; and within the past week or two the conviction has been more thoroughly fixed than ever on the minds of Lancashire men that their industrial perils are of a very serious kind. The House of Commons was invited, on the 19th ult., by Mr. J. B. Smith, the member for Stockport, to go into the question of cotton cultivation in India; and although the discussion which he originated was of a somewhat discursive character, it has not been without profit to all the parties concerned. Mr. Smith did not hesitate to say that the Government of India had not done as much as it might to secure to Lancashire a good supply of cotton. The proper means to the opening of the Godavery river has also pointed out with emphasis; the inference from his remarks being, of course, that the works to this end had neither been wisely planned nor pushed forward with sufficient alacrity. The Indian Government aspires to deserve the title of "Paternal;" Lancashire waits to make the passantry of India prosperous and happy. Indian nobles have exacted justice from their rulers; the ryots are still claimants for it; and if they were growers to the utmost attainable extent of cotton for the English market, and received direct the full value of their cotton produce, their industrial and pecuniary position would be at once vastly ameliorated. Since December last the machinery of Lancashire has been greatly modified to enable it to work up Indian cotton, and manufacturers are so pleased with the results that, as intelligent men, they have given up the strong prejudice against the Indian staple, once too common amongst their class. The Dharwar cultivation is a great success. The population of Berar and other important districts have as yet remained ignorant of the wants of Manchester, a fact which we think, with Mr. Caird, reflects seriously on the officials located amongst them. We have Sir D. Wood's own admission that the middlemen, for their own interest, have not told the ryots how ill off England is for cotton. A paternal Government would have kept the ryot informed of the truth, knowing, as it must, how much he suffers at all times through the greadiness of the bunnahs and money lenders, who hold in pledge his growing crops for the paltry advances made at sowing time. Dharwar, Nagpore, and Berar, could alone supply the utmost wants of Lancashire. But Dharwar although not far inland, has not communication with the coast,—at least the two roads by the Ghauts are only just now completed and becoming available. Sir Charles Wood makes much of these roads; but the grand error of the executive has been the delay till now of common roads between the various states and the sea-ports. So much for Dharwar. As to Nagpore, 100 miles of its territory, on the banks of the Godavery, is the very finest cotton field in India. The Peninsula has not too many great rivers. The Godavery is one of these, and, in value as a highway, only second to the Ganges. Yet the Indian minister, in respect to its improvement, has also to speak chiefly in the future tense. Had but this one water-way been in good working condition twelve months ago, the Indian Cotton imports into Liverpool and London would have told a more cheerful tale than they do now. Sir Charles lays much stress on the advanced progress of the railways, but the rate of carriage by rail over long distances, is such, as must preclude cotton from the railway trucks. Manchester would not grudge the ryot 4d. a pound for his cotton, while it was of fair quality, and of our other supplies at all restricted; but it would scarcely remunerate the ryot, even were the middlemen thrust aside, if he had to pay for carrying the cotton many hundreds of miles by rail. For the next two years at least our supplies must fall so short that the ryot may reasonably expect a highly remunerative price for his produce. What he wants to stimulate him to work for our market is cheap and speedy access to a sea-port. He wants to be almost as near to the sea, as regards the cost of conveyance, as Manchester is to Liverpool. Sedasheger should be thus near to Dharwar, and Coringa equally accessible to the large cotton-growing population along the banks of the Godavery. This cheap road system of conveyance, been subscribed by one individual in England to meet the expenses of the misson about to visit Madagascar; £2,000 are required by them.

The severe edict respecting the forced adoption of European costume has been modified so as to allow poor persons to retain their native "lamba."

Since the return of the young Hovas to Tamatave, who accompanied the Rev. Mr. Lebrun to Mauritius, so many marmites have been demanding passports for Mauritius as to create in the minds of some persons a fear that if it continues we shall experience a scarcity of labor in Tamatave.

Respecting the Coronation in a letter which I received extract from Ra Haniraka His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Antananarivo 5th May 1862, he writes "I hope that you, as well as the British Merchants who are now trading at Tamatave, will be at the Coronation of King Radama II, which will take place about the beginning of next August."

3rd June.—The small French vessel of war *Perle*, the same which conveyed here the French Envoy, and took him away again, called here to-day and sailed again in a few hours. Various rumours were circulating among the Hovas respecting the object of the visit, but as veracity is unfortunately considered a very valueless and papid virtue in this vicinity, they cannot be relied upon. The *only facts* known are, that the Captain or some of the officers landed, with whom the Hova officers sent to meet them by the Governor, had an interview upon the beach, the French officers then proceeded to the House of Mr. Labord's son, returned to the vessel and sailed without firing a salute.—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

THE FIRES IN ST. PETERSBURG.

According to letters from St. Petersburg, published in the German papers, the strangest rumours are in circulating among the people with respect to the origin of the late fires. One story is, that a certain general has carried the back of Mecca with a combustible substance of such a nature, that he had only to rub himself against a house, like a great lucifer match, and immediately the building burst out into flames. It is not mentioned how far the general's back was affected by this sudden combustion. Among higher classes of the population the conflagrations are attributed to Socialists and Communists, whose description, similar to that of abolition of religion, marriage, and the rights of property, and at the massacre of all proprietors. It is not unnatural that in such a time of terror all manner of wild report should obtain credence. The consequences in St. Petersburg and Moscow, and in various other places, of the destruction of the two great bazaars, are described as most deplorable for the commercial and manufacturing classes. There have been many suspensions of payment, and the danger of fresh fires makes people afraid to supply goods on credit. In St. Petersburg it appears that all the insurance companies will be able to pay their losses, and that out of the existing companies, only one will exhaust its reserve fund in so doing. It would seem, however, that insurance against fire if rather the exception than the rule in St. Petersburg, it it be true, as one letter says, that the one-and-a-half million the offices have to pay, is not a fifteenth part of the loss incurred. This is due, according to the same authority, to the defective organization of the companies, to the exorbitant premiums they charge, and to the singularly absurd regulations by which insurers are shackled. A person desiring to insure must address himself to the first or senior company, which takes all or part of the risk. What it leaves may be offered to the other companies, in the order of their numeration, or, by special permission, be insured abroad. Violations of these rules entails loss of the sum insured, if discovered. It is difficult to imagine anything more unreasonable. The house-porters of St. Petersburg have received a sort of organisation for the purpose of guarding against incendiarism. It is there an old custom (and certainly a strange one to exist in a great capital in the second half of the 19th century), that the porter of every second house should sit at night before the door, provided with a piece of wood with which he from time to time makes a noise in proof of his vigilance. Since the fires, every porter has thus to keep watch, and the policeman of the street has authority to muster these guardians of the gate. At his first whistle they all begin to clatter with their bits of wood; at a second they step out into the middle of the street, and at a third they hurry up to the police soldier, who either needs their help or has instructions to give them. A letter of the 28th ult. says that, up to that date there had been no summer weather in St Petersburg, but an October temperature, with heavy uninterrmitting rains, fogs, and other unseasonable discomforts. Here, in Berlin, we have been little better off. Whit Sunday was the hottest day we have had, and since then the weather has been almost constantly overcast, with frequent heavy rains, and a temperature which must be termed positively cold for the time of year.—*Times Berlin Correspondent.*

ENGLISH PRESS.

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Bombay, 14th August 1862.

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Bombay, 17th April 1862.

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